If any not esseport with homour in do an est by which are country is deprived of a est by which are country is deprived of a valuable existent.

The doing of these acts cannot be host oursile, and he that committe them must be under the influence of, and incited by a motive which the ne analogy or resemblance to the principles of honour. I amentate in the tilly or the mountain snow;" the otispring of religion and miorality, which rejects all unlawful and sinister thodes of redress, and impels a man to attain that which is rightful by just and proper means; not that chimprical notion, the progeny of prile and revenge, which unges its votaries to pursue their object with unrelenting tury, regardless of consequences

The seconds, as aiders and abettors, are involved in the same guilt with the comba-tants, and with only one view ought they to be in any manuer concerned; and that as friendly-mediators for the purpose of accommodation, and to prevail on the parties to recede from their fell purpose, by exhort ing them to forgiveness, and enforcing the doctrine of our Saviour, who, when applied to by one o his disciples to know how oft he should forgive his brother if he sinned a-gainst him, answered, anot only seven times, but seventy times seven;" thereby inculcating and demonstrating, that it was necessary for our nappiness that we should cultivate a kind, benevolent and forgiving disposition, and should not restrain its be nign influence within any certain it or defin-ed limits. The seconds, by pursuing this line of conduct, and using all proper and reasonable efforts to effect an accommoda-tion, and when they found their friendly & mediatory offices availed nothing, with drawing themselves and rebising to be accomplices in the contemplated crime, and giving information to prevent it, would merit the thanks and esteem of their fellow-

citizens. The sending or bearing a challenge to fight a duel is a misdemeanor.

By way of enforcing the doctrine of for giveness, I cannot refrain from observing here, that it is considered by many, especially those who claim the distinction of men of hopping as an indication of a growthing. of hondur, as an indication of a grovelling and dastardly spirit, not to be prompt in r senting injuries in the mode prescribed by the laws of honour. In reprodution of that sentiment, let the words of our Lord and Saviour, in his commentary on that part of the Lord's Prayer which relates to oforgiveness of trespasses," be indelibly impressed on our minds, and we must discern the folly and madness of indulging a vindictive spirit-"But if you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Fa ther lorgive your trespasses." Forgiveness on our part is made an indispensible condition to our obtaining forgiveness and pardon from our Heavenly Father, and the dreadful conseque ce of not complying with the condition, the exclusion from the everlast Lord and Saviour has prepared places for his happy followers. Who can reflect on this awtul denunciation without trembling, and without supplicating oilr Almighty Father to enable us, by the grace of His Holy Spirit, to check the first risings of revenge, and to restore the mind to that pla and bene olent feel ng which disposes

to be tender hearted, kind and forgiving.

No merous instances have occurred, in which the youth of our country, under the influence of this destroying dæmon; this false, this capricious principle of honour; this ignis fataus, which seduces the young, and misleads the thoughtless, have resorte to this dreadful appeal to settle their trivial differences, excited by giddy passion and indiscretion.

desire to repress this too prevalent mly desire to repress this too prevalent spirit emanating from pride and the changeable impulse of heated blood, has induced me to address you so particularly on this part of our code of criminal law. It is for you, gentlemen, as the Grand Inquest for this county, to suppress the evil within the limits of your authority, by applying the remedy, and bringing to condign punishment the offenders against the law; that ment the offenders against the law; that peace, good order, and happiness may pre vail, and be the fruits of a strict observance of the taws. There is one thing, which think, is beyond a doubt, that the man who kills his antagonist in a duel, must be unhappy; the guilt of his crime, will like his shadow pursue him through life, haunt him in his dreams, molest him in his retirement, in his dreams, molest nim in his restrement, and poison all his enjoyments. The voice of the Lord God, the great Jehovah, as in the instance of the first born Cain, will continually sound in his ears and appal his Thy brother's bloud crieth unto me from the ground; no subterfuge can elude, no arts of concealment can hide it from his view, & if unrepented of it must be a perpetual source of misery. Let us painted incoment, and reflect on the miseries, consequent on this nefarious practice. Dehiold the poor wretched fugitive flying from place to place, seeking rest and finding none, a wounded conscience who can hear, the malady is seated in the inmost recesses of his mind, beyond the reach of power and medicine Not all the consolatory sooth ings of the sons of dissi ation-not all the sophistry and eloquence of the advocates for duelling, can alleviate his sufferings, or speak comfert to his desponding soul. Not silt the waters of Lethe can wash away his guilt, and make him forget his misery. No thing but that living water which our Lord and Saviour offered to the woman of Samaand Saviour onered to the woman or Sama-ria, faith in his redreming love, a godly sorrow, and sincere repentance for his crimes, can cleanse him from his sins and tranquillize his disquieted soul. See the wretched disconsolate widow dissolved in wretched disconsolate widow dissolved in tears, with heart-rending agony deploring the untimely end of the partner of all her joys, & soother of all her sorrows, Perhaps, at the time the facal hall deprived her husband of his life, she was busied in preparing the house for his reception; her heart elate with joy, and her face adorned with the with joy, and her late adorned with the smiles of conjugitaffection to welcome his return; her piatting infants, touler pledges of reciprodal love, hanging about her and enquiring for their faner. Alas! his wife and children shall see his face no more shot up in the gloomy mansions of the dead, they shall hear his voice no more; no more shall they experience the tender love, kind endearmants, and protecting influence of an affectionate husband and fond father. Suppose the deceased the only sein of a

Suppose the deceased the only sen of a helpless widow, the prop of her declining years, on whom all her hopes of earthly comfort and support rested; the mirror in which she viewed her husband's impict & for the time suspended her grief; cut down in the flower of his youth, in a mainer the most efficies. In this signation, the tears, sighs, and lamentations of her relations and friends cannot mitigate the anguish of her heart, and she goes down to the chambers of the deed socrowings

Thought proud, presumptaous man of the senes of sort of the thousand nameless the That one increased strong is typice life.

Vice in his fill chrose would stand appeared to the senes of the senes would stand appeared to the senes of the se

pall'd, think."

Religion and morality are the two great pillars which must sustain all good govern-ment. It is the only foundation which can support domestic and individual happiness; and it is peculiarly fitted and adapted to the sustainment of all republican governments. Indeed, no republican government can exist long, if this foundation is rejected or subverted.

Hear the words of our blessed Lord and Saviour-"Come unto me all ya that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. P Rest from the yoke and bondage of sin....Rest from the dominion of the corrupt and turbulent passions, from evil sinful thoughts, and the wicked imaginations of the heart - Kest from the disquietudes of mind, and perplexing thoughts about what shall happen hereatter.
Christ further saith—"Learn of me, for I

am meek and lowly in heart be humble kind, and tender hearted, toving one anoth er, forgiving offe another, as Gud, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven us " Christ further saith-ul am the way, the

life, and the troffe, no man cometh to the Father but by me."

As necessary to Salvation, we must be lieve in Christ as the Messiah, as the So of God, as God manifested in the flesh-and this faith is to be demonstrated by life in conformity to his holy doctrine, by their truits you shall know them; we must love and fetr God, and keep its command. ments; we must love our neighbour as our. self; we must do unto othera as we would they should do unto us; we must love mer cy, do justly, and walk humbly with our God, we must love our enemies. This appears to be a hard saying, and to the corrupt and carnal mind which is enmity against God, it is so; but to those who have subdued the siaful lusts of the flesh, and brought them into subjection, it is not only approved, but conformed to, as having a most beneficial influence in promoting our happiness It means that acts of mercy, justice, and humanity, are to be extended to our chemies. Two most beautiful and sublime figures are introduced by our Sa. viour to illustrate this precept; for our hea venly Father maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust All are his creatures, and he willeth not the death of a sinner, but that all should be saved-he has granted us the means of salvation; if we reject them, we reject our happiness; if we deny Christ, he will deny us. If we not Moses and the Prophets, neither will we helieve though one should rise from the dead; but Christ has risen from the dead

ascended on high, and stitled at the right hand of God, in the glory of the Father. Christ will come again to judge the quick and the dead, attended by angels, Archan gels, and all the host of Heaven trump will sound, and the dead will rise and appear before the judgment seat of Christto newer for the deeds done in the flesh. Oh that we all may be assembled on that great day together, one fold, under one shepherd, Jesus Christthe Saviour, and hear the bliss-ful sound of the heavenly benediction, "Come je blessed of my Father, inherit th kingdom prepared for you from the founda-

On a firm persuasion that your inquiry do honour to yourselves, and justice to the citizens of the state I dismiss you to your chamber, with a request, that in all cases of difficulty, which may occur in the course of your inquiries, you will apply to the Courtor prosecutor, for advice and assis

The Grand Inquest of Montgomery coun ty, have heard with deep attention the address of Chief Justice Chase. With every desire to fulfil the duties due to their fel ow citizens, as well as those imposed upon low citizens, as well as those imposed upon them by this appeal, made from a source imperatively affecting from various causes. They respectfully represent: That it is the duty, as well as the power of the Grand Inquests of the different counties; to present, for the consideration of the proper tribunals, all and every such offense or source. in their discretion they may believe the counties labour under.

The Grand Inquest will not enter into a review of the proceedings which have oc casioned this address, nor will they call in question the motives of their fellow citizens, ho like themselves exercised a power, that they deemed inherent in this body, and in-seperable from its privileges from the earli-est period of civil liberty, and the existence of this training. of this Institution.

The Grand laquest deeply lament, that the individual, they now have the honour to reply to, has in the most distant degree, heen considered, by any portion of their fellow-citizens, as reprehensible, nor can they believe that the exalted character, the eminent services, and the parental solicitude that have ever distinguished Judge Chase, have for a moment, been lost sight of by their fellow citizens.

The Grand Inquest feel authorised in of The Grand inquest feel authorised in of-fering this assurance to Judge Chase, from a thorough conviction, that nothing short of the most galling sufferance under, what they deem a long privation of judicial servi-ces, could have induced the late Grand In-quest to have presented this grievance im-mediately under their commissions.

mediately under their cognizance. -To the anggestion made by Judge Chase, that a probable defect in the law, permits that a probable defect in the law, permits the transmission of fact from the Clerk to the Grand Inquest, without being accompanied by such explanations as the nature of those facts admitted of, this Grand Inquest do not hexitate to assent; and whilst they unite with him in rejecting this defect, they beg leave to ask the concurrence of this Court, in the expression of a wish, that it may be remedied by such further lead approximate the result of the lead approximate the ther legal provisions as the honourable Le-

gislature may in their wisdom devise.

The Grand Inquest heg leave to congratulate their fellow eitizens upon the return of Judge Chase to their bench. The charge delivered by his honour to them, is another proof (if indeed any additional evidence be required) of the heavy loss his long absence has accordance with men and men to the has accordance with men to the heavy loss his long absence has occasioned, and were it not accompa-nied by the bitter reflection, that all out en-joyments in this life are but temporary, they would hold out on this occasion a hope, that in the course of future events, a more

profitions fate awaited them.

The painful infinations, made by the Chief Justice, that this may prove the last occasion, that may present similar relations, between himsel and this grand inquest, casts a gloom over that reene, which so man

y circumstances combine to trider the ny circumstructs combine to tender the error.

Tot. The projound lessons of religion and morally, surjects were ported as a consequence of the exception of the descouling stacts of vice, drawing a masterly hand, and softened by particle solicitude, conveyed, in elequent and touching language, coming too trom a sellow entire to a progress of the community from one who teaches more by example than by precept, the Grand inquest, assures his highquir have made that draitingle impression upon them, they fendly hape their fellow chitens will participate in. The Grand loquiest accept, with pleasure, the admonitted and instructions conveyed therein; and do for early unite in that hope the Christian religion holds out to mail. They will endeavour to perform the duties allotted to them, to the satisfaction of their consciences, of the satisfaction of their consciences, of the Gourt, and of their fellow citizens; and will rely upon those allowances which an enfightened people will ever make, where their representatives manifest a diligent desire to

do their duty.

The Grand Inquest assure their illustrious fellow citizen, Chief Justice Chase, that they will faithfully communicate his address, with such reasons for his absence (as he may be pleased to furnish to them) to their fellow citizens, and they take this their fellow citizens and, they take this ortunity to solicit his acceptance of their opportunity to solicit his acceptance with individual esteem and respect, and an ardent hope, that his valuable services may be preserved to them, and to the con nity at large, in that elevated and most important station, which he has so long filled, and in which he is the ornament and the pride of the state.

Nov. Term, 1822.

Ponison's Philadelphia American gives the following proceedings of the delegates who assembled in that city on the 25th ult. to nominate a successor to Mr. Cheves.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. Philadelphia, Nov 28.
At a meeting of the Delegates chosen b he stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held, agreeably to the public notice, in the Stockholder's Room, at the Banking house in Philadelphia, on Monday, November 25th, 1822.

On motion of General Harper, Joseph Hemphill, a delegate from the tate of Pennsylvania, was called to the Chair, and

Charles E Dudley, of the State of New York, chosen Secretary
It was then moved by Mr. Lloyd, and

seconded, that the delegates from the several states produce their credentials, which was carried, and the following gentlemen appeared:
From the State of Massachusetts—James

And at his request, and with the unani-

mous consent of the meeting, Francis C. Gray was associated with him.

From the State of Connecticut—Samuel W. Dana, Enoch Parsons, Henry Carring

From the State of New York-Isaac Lawrence, Robert Lenox, Daniel C. Ver plank, Henry Eckford and Charles E. Dud

From the State of Pennsylvania-Paul Beck, Horace Binney, John Sergeant, Cadwallader Evans and Joseph Hemphill. From the State of Delaware—Victor Du-

From the State of Maryland-Robert Goodloe Harper, John Donnell, James L. Hawkins, Roswell L. Colt and Solomon

Etting
From the District of Columbia-George Graham. From the State of South Carolina

Langdon Cheres.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Harper, and adopted:
Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to consist of one member from each de legation present, and to confer together as to such measures as it may now be expedi

ent for this meeting to adopt, and that the said committee report to the meeting at its next session.

Resolved, That the said committee be

now appointed by the meeting; on the no-mination of the respective delegations, and if any delegation should decline to nominate, the nomination to be made by the chai The following gentlemen were according-

ly nominated, and appointed a committee: Francis C. Gray, from the State of Massachusetts. Samuel W. Dana Connecticut New York Daniel C Verplank Cadwallader Evans Pennsylvania Delaware Victor Dopont Robert Goodloe Ha

George Graham District of Columbia Langdon Cheves State of South Carolina The meeting then adjourned to meet at 6 Clock in the evening.
The adjourned meeting was held, and,

on motion of General Harper, was again adjourned until the next morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday Morning, 26th November, 1822.

The delegates again assembled, and on motion of Mr. Harper, who reported that the commit ee had made some progress, adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock in the

evening.

The adjourned meeting was held, and on motion of General Harper, who on the part of the select committee, reported progress, was again adjourned until the next morning at 11 o'clock

Wednesday Morning, 27th November,

The delegates again assembled, and General Harper, from the committee appointed on the 25th Instant,
Submits the name of NICHOLAS BID.

D. E. of the city of Philadelphia, and the committee recommend him to the Stockholders as a suitable Candidate for the office, of President of the United States Bank.
On motion of General Harper, the votes of meach delegation, on the report of the

sgeach delegation, on the report of the mittee, were taken, and on motion of Mr. Graham, the names of the delegates were called off by the Berretary, and were as follows:
Delegation from Massachuseits absent

Connecticut, 2 affirmative, 1 Mr. Dana, ne-

New York 5 affirmative Pennsylvania Delegates declined voting
Delaware 1 affirmative
Bistrict of 2 1 affirmative
S. Carolina 1 affirmative.

Maryland 5 affirmative.
Maryland 5 affirmative.
Ordered by the delegates, that the propeddings of this meeting be signed by the
chairman and secretary, and noblished,
USEPH HEMPHILL, Chairman. Charles E. Dadley, Boc'r,

apareland Carette Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1822.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND! To merrow is the day appointed for the meeting of the Alumni of this ancient University. The hour appointed for the mea-ing is, we finderstand, 11 o'clock A. M. We cannot conceive of any convention of our citizens for a more interesting or a-more important purpose. The convention is to be held, not for the purpose of devising sehemes to promote the political elevation of any particular party, not to suggest to our political rulers the measures maish they should adopt for the benefit of the state, but to devise a plan to rear an institution, which once was the pride and ornament of Mary-land, and which shed upon our state a pure and benignant lastre, the benefits of which and benignant tours, the benefit of water have redounded more to her honour, her credit and property, than hose of any other institution sever established amongst us. This grateful task is to be undertaken by those who are in a more peculiar man ner the objects of the benefits conferred by their laudable endeavours, they will deserve, and will receive, the commendation of all good men, and will confer a benefit upon the state, more lasting, more important, and more extensive, than any which it is in the power of the legislature to bestow.

JUDGE CHASE'S CHARGE.

In this day's Gazette we insert the excel lent Charge delivered by the Hon. Chief Justice Chase, to the Grand Jury, at the late term of Montgomery County Court We recommend it to the perusal of our readers, not only on account of the instruc tion it affords with regard to the duties of a Juror, but for the whole-tome strictures it contains on some of the most fashionable

vices of the day,
Accompanying this charge is the reply of
the Grand Jury to that part of the prefatory, remarks which alludes to a presentment
made at a former term. The reply is a frank and feeling expression of the high estimation in which the people of Montgomery hold the character of the venerable Judge and does honour to the hearts of its au 7 .c. x

. "SAVE THE GREEKS," ...

meeting was held at Albany, (N Y.) on the 18th ult. the object of which was to decide on the propriety of assisting the Greeks in their struggle to establish their freedom. The result of the meeting was the adoption of several resolutions, one of which proposes the appointment of a committee to draft an address to the people of the United States, praying their aid for the The resolutions were adopted with loud buzzas indicative of the generous feelings which pervaded the bosoms of their supporters.

The following named gentlemen were ap

pointed a committee to correspond with such other committees as may be appointed throughout the union for affording relief to the Greeks-J. V. N. Yates, S. A. Talcot, I. Hamilton, S. S. Lush, P. Gaardevoort, John Savage, and Col. James M. Known.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND Abstract of the Proceedings of THE HOUSE OF DBLEGATES.

Monday, December 2. This being the day appointed by the conbly, a sufficient number of members to form a quorum appeared, qualified in the presence of each other, and adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec 3. liam H. Marriott was unarilmously elected Speak-ohn Brewer, Chief Clerk, Richard Bennett, Assis-

William H. Marrott was unstrained by elected Speaker, John Brewer, Chief Clerk, Richard Bennett, Assistant Clerk
Henry Coulter was appointed Sergeant at Arma, vice
Cornelius H. Mills; Mr. John Dainn Door Keeper,
Messrs Samuel S. Hodgkin, Isaae Hines, Johnua Coehery, Jr Thos. E. Hambieton and John Dougtass, were
appointed Committee Clerks.
Rev. Mr. Ryland was appointed Chaplain.
On motion of Mr. Canuell, the house resolved that
eath member wear a scarf on the left arm, in memory
of Wm H. Rungrold decraved, a delegate elect.
On motion of Mr. Millard, Leave given to bring in a
bill to appoint a Printer to the State.
Mr. O. nek presents a petition from the Pastor and
V. try of St. James' Pairin for one third of the donation
on granted to Baltimore county. Also a petition fron
Junes Turner and others, to be enabled to convey certain land.

James a urner and county to the last and ...

Mr. T. Kennedy obtained leave to report a bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and pri vileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the U. S.

Mr. Allen obtained lente to report a bill to withdraw the sum mow given the different schools, colleges and

tritiute a fund to be hereafter appro-tention of poor children. In obtained kave to report a supple or the more effectual preventing of take it felony to seal bonds, notes, or

necity, ele obtained leave to report a bill to suther in the Directors of the Maryland Pentumiar TREAD OR STEPPING MILL in the same give it a part of the puntament of those or confinement in the pentuming to labour

president's Message.

Washington, Dep. 3.

This day the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following MESSAGE.

Fellow-eitizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Many causes unite to make your present meeting peculiarly interesting to our constituents. The operation of our laws, of the various subjects to which they apply, with the amendments which they apply advanced to such miturity, that I am not award that your cares, in that respect, will be again mented. Other causes exist which are highly interesting to the whole civilized world, and to no portion of it more so, in certain views, than to the United States. Of these causes, and of their hearing on the interests of our Union, I shall communicate the sentiments which I baveformed, with that freedom which a sense of duly, dictates. It is proper, however, to invite your attention, in the first instance; to thuse concerns respections which a sense of duly, dictates. It is proper, however, to invite your attention, in the first instance; to thuse concerns respections which a sense of duly, dictates. It is proper, however, to invite your attention, in the first instance; to thuse concerns respections which a sense of duly, dictates. It is proper, however, to invite your attention, in the first instance; to thuse concerns respections which are sensed to the proposition is those of the proposition and commerces was concluded, in this city, between the United States and France, by ministers thus authorised for the ministers of the year, have exected the sum of I is ministered the reasony deficient and for the reasony deficient.

On the 24th of June last, a convention of any gain and the proposition and commerces was co

continent to the contin be open to the vessels of G Britain em

til the end of the next session of congress, be open to the vessels of G Britaio employed in that trade, under the lumitation specified in that proclamation.

A doubt was entertained whether the set of Congress applied to the British colonies on this continent, as well as to those in the tyest Indies, but as the act of Parliament opened the intercourse equally with bein, and it was the manifest intention of congress, as well as the obvious policy of the U. S. that the provisions of the act of Parliament should be met, in equal extent on the part of the United States, and as also the act of congress was supposed to vest in this president some discretion in the execution of it, I thou it advisable to give it a corresponding construction.

ponding construction.

Should the constitutional sanction of the senate be given to the ratification of the convention with France, legislative provision will be necessary to carry it fully into effect, as it likewise will be to continue force, on such conditions as may be de ed just and proper, the intercourse which has been opened between the U S and the British colonies Every light in the pos-

session of the executive, will in due timebe communicated on both subjects.
Resting essentially on a basis of recipts-cal and equal advantage, it has been thediject of the executive, in transactions with other powers, to miset the propositions of each with a liberal spirit, believing the thereby the interest of our country would thereby the interest of our country would be most effectually promoted. This course has been systematically pursued in the late occurrences with Franceand Great-Britain, and in wrict accord with the views of the legislatura. A confident hope is entertained that, by the arrangement thus commenced with each, all differences respecting navigation and commerce with the dominions in question, will be adjusted, and a solid foundation be laid for an active and permanent intercourse, which will prove equally

advantageous to both parties.

The decision of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on the question sub-mitted to him by the United States and G. Britain, concerning the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been received. A convention has since been concluded, between the parties, under the me-diation of his Imperial Majesty, to pre-scribe the mode by which that afticle shall be carried into effect, in conformity with that decision. I shall submit this convention to the senate for its advice and consent, as to the ratification, and, if obtained, shall immediately bring the subject before congress, for such provisions as may require the interposition of the legislature. In compliance with an act of the last ses-

sion, a territorial government has been es-tablished in Florida, on the principles of our system. By this act, the inhabitants are secured in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberary and to admission into the Union, with equal participation in the government with the original states, on the government with the original states, on the condition heretofore prescribed to other territories. By a clause in the 9th article of the treaty with Spain, by which that territory was ceded to the U. States, it is stipulated that satisfaction shall be made for the injuries, if any, which by process of law, shall, be established to have been soffered, by the Spanish officers, and individul Spanish inhabitints, by the late operations of our troops in Florida. No provigion having yet been made to carry that stipulation into effect, it is submitted to the consideration effect, it is submitted to the consideration of congress whether it will not be proper, to vest the competent power in the district

court at Pensacola, or in some tribunal to be specially organized for the purpose. The fiscal operations of the year have been more successful than had been antiepated at the commencement of the last ser-

sion of congress.

The receipts into the treasury during the

factorists to the state of the factorists of the state of the factorists of the control the factorists of the factorists which too far, the respect which is this to are, and the obedience necessary to accourse of study and instruction; in every such in-stration, are sometimes 'ost sight of. The great object to be accomplished is the re-teraint of that ardons. by traint of that ardour, by such wise reguhtions and government, as, by directing all the energies of the youthful mind, to the attainment of useful knowledge, will keep attainment of userur knowledge, will keep R within a just subordination, and at the same time elevate, it to the lighest purposes. This object seems to be essentially obtained in this institution, and with great advantage to the Union. The Military Academy forms the hasis in

ngard to science, on which the Military the doe examination, and on the report of the Academic Staff, many well informed youths, to fill the vacancies which occur in several corps of thearmy, while others. who retire to private life, carry with them such attainments, as, under the right researed to the several states to appoint the afters and to train the Militia, wife-nable them, by affording a wider field for selection. tire, by allording a wider field for selection, lepromote the great object of the power pated in Congress of providing for the prefixer, arming, and disciplining the mills. Thus, by the mutual and harmonious perfection of the two governments in the bittition of a power divided between them, before a large of the harmonious to be a power divided between them, before large of the harmonic than the second of the two powers. noticet alward to be cherished, the attain sent of a great result, on which our liber is way depend, cannot fail to be secured June to add, that, in proportion as our impler force is small, should the instruction and dicipline of the Bilitia, the great thourse on which we rely, be pushed to the unmost extent that circumstances will

A Report from the Secretary of the navy communicate the progress which has ten made in the construction of vessels of war, with other interesting details, respect-ing the actual state of the affairs of that Depatment. It has been found necessary for yament. It has been found necessary for the protection of our commerce, to maintain the usual squadron on the Mediterranesn, the Boeific, and along the Atlantic Coss, extending the cruizes of the latter into the West Indies, where piracy organized into a system has preyed on the commerce of every country trading thither. A cruise has also been maintained on the Coast of Africa, when the season would permit, for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and

for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and orders have been given to the commanders of all our finblic ships, to seize our own renels; should they find any engaged in that tide, and to bring them in for adjudication. In the West endes piracy is of event litte, which 'may explain the cause why ther Power's have not combined against it. By the degiments community of the Willback of the second property of the se By the documents communicated, it will be sen that the efforts of the United States to suppress it, have had a very salutary effect.
The benevolent provision of the act, under the benevolent provision of the act, under which the protection has been extended a-ket to the commerce of other hations, cannot fall to be duly appreciated by them.

In compliance with the act of the last Session, entitled "An act to abolish the United Session, entitled Session, entitled Session, entitled Session, entitled Session, entitled Session, entitled Sess

ted States Trading Establishments," agents were immediately appointed and instructed, under the direction of Secretary of the Treacury, to close the husiness of the trading house among the Indian Tribes; and to set the the accounts of the Factors and Sith factors engaged in that trade, and to execute, to a spaced in that trade, and to execute, is all other respects, the injunctions of that is, in the mode prescribed therein. A final report of their proceedings shall be communicated to Congress as soon as it is received. It is with great regret I have to state that

municated to Congress as soon as it is received.

It is with great regret I have to state that a serious malady has deprived use of many valuable citizensat Hensacola, and checked the progress of some of those arrangements which are important to thaterritory. This effect has been sensibly felt in respect to the ladius who inhabit that serigitory educating othe remnants of sateral tribes who scruy the middle ground the ween Sr. Autrosice and Pensacola, with extensive citims, but undefined boundaries. Although home is preserved with those Indians, yet the position and claims tend essentially to interopt the intercourse between the sates and western parts of the territory, on which our inhabitants are principally setted. It is essential to the growth and properly of the territory, as well to the intercent of the Union, that these Indians who is removed, by special compact with them, to some other position, or to constituted within narrower limits whether yer. With the limited means are briefly of the executive, instructions we given to the Governor to accomplish the object so far as it might be practicable, which was prevented by the distressing mala dyfilered to. To carry it fally into effect a that mode, additional funds will be never conjugation, and in the interim, further provision, and are competed with the passed on the 1st April. 1818, is made to the commission, will be commission, which passed on the ist April. 1818, is made to the commission, will be commission, with the passed on the 1st April. 1818, is made to the commission, will expire which has been taken of the representation.

The provision of the practical operation was supported in ordinary which has been taken of the series of the arms of the practical operation.

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